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FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

To the Citizens of Greenville District.

FELLOW CITIZENS-By a portion of your own number we have been requested to address you on a sulject of vital interest .-Some of you have less means of information than others: we therefore use great plainness of speech.

Years ago the State of South Carolina entered into a compact with other States for the accomplishment of certain purposes, equally important to them all. That compact is known as the Constitution of the United St. tes. The purposes of that compact were " to form a more perfect union; to cetablish instice; insure domestic tranquility; promote the general welfare; and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," These were wise and noble purposes, and the Union of States to accomplish

them was a wise and "glorious Union." But in the hands of wicked and even of foolish men, the wisest and best things are liable to be abused. It has been so here .-The Union of the Southern States with the Northern has been the occasion of serious evils to the Southern States-and is about to be made the occasion of boundless disaster and ruin, unless the Southern States apply the remedy. We are not denying that the South has, in common with the North, derived advantages from this Union, partieularly in the earlier years of our history .-But in the case of the South these advantages are outweighed by the disadvantages to the mere dust of the balance in comparison with the mischiefs she must yet experience, annually the benefit of millions upon millions drawn off from the profits of Southern have made for themselves a market for their ing such prices as have made them rich -This is the secret of Northern wealth .-Their large cities, their immense manufacturing establishments, their enriching commerce, never would have existed but for abroad-and so they have been swimming they express through their press and their pulpits, and the men who speak for them Northern State has dared to say of the South, she "can't be kicked out of the Union." Only within a few days, a leading Boston paper recommends a certain treat-ment of South Carolina, in order that she may know "sehom she belongs to," and a leading Pennsylvania raper proposes "to buy South Carolina." This is the natural insolence of ill-gotten gain. It is like the victim, and when he complains, smites him been done under the forms of law, but they

Facts like these, Fellow Citizens, led forseeing men long ago to ask "what is the sing of the Union." But up to this time. the people of the South have chosen to abide by the compact rather than break it up. A veneration for our bonored ancestors, and the hope that certain false opinons at the North would, like a sweeping prairie fire, burn out, have kept our people ne to the Union. Conveious that they desire nal advantage (and be it rememberat the North has never pretended that to the North would at length destate the North would at length destate treepase on Southern rights. This extract proves two things in regard to this man. It shows, first, that in appealing to popular prejudices he is not incapable at the North would at length destate the North the those rights are now laid in the any single Southern State, or any elizan of

A false opinion, which contradicts com ton sense, contradicts all history, contra diets the Bible, has rooted itself into the Northern mind. It is taught in their schools and solleges; it is enforced in their pulpits; it is the Gospel of Northern fanaticism .-That false opinion is, that every man is born free and equal. The abetters of this doctrine differ somewhat in the extent of the inference they draw from it. Some of them, (the most honest and consistent of the class,) seeing it is virtually contradicted by the Constitution of the United States, (for that does not treat slaves as free, and equal to what men,) denounce the Constitution as a "convenant with death and an agreement with hell;" and, therefore, they are for discolving the Union because it is founded, in their judgment, on a rotten compact. The larger class, however, are for holding on to the Constitution, because, by the use of their power under it they can finally abolish slavery. Give them the Presidency and its patronage; the millions of money it has to dispense; the centrol of the Post-Office, de.; and in a few brief years the slave States bordering on the North will have to abandon slavery as the source to them of endless vexation and loss, through the interference of Abolition emissaries, while no new States will be admitted but such as are free and then, by a rote of Congress, their great idea will be carried outuniversal emancipation will be declared,— Then every negro in South Carolina; and in every other Southern State, will be his own master; may, more than that, will be the equal of every one of you. If you are tame ewough to submit, Abolition preachers will be at hand to consummate the marriage of your daughters to black husbands! Nav. nay! we beg pardon of South Carolina women for such a suggestion. If their fathers and their brothers have not the spirit to break loose from a government whose elected Chief-Magistrate nims to establish such a

olina would die for sleame at the dishonor

of the men. Fellow citizens, this is no picture of fanev. It is a stern reality, which must arise in the future, unless the infituation of the Northern mind is checked by a miracle, or unless you yourselves apply the remedy. Truth has its natural limitations; error has none. A conscientious errorist is the most hopeless subject with which you can treat. A conceited errorist, especially if prosperity feed his conceit, is the next bad case, John Brown and Henry Ward Beecher, the one an infidel and the other a Christian preacher, belong to the first class. No de feat, not even death itself, would change which she has been subject, and they are the opinion of such men as these, and many, Abolitionism. The other class is the more unless she takes the remedy in her own numerous. They glory in being wise .hand. The system of taxation under which They claim to be political philosophers, or inanities in a style befitting discoverers of Only let him get his springing place, and labor. By a high tariff they have shut off truth. Calmly ensconced in the sense of he crouches still and quiet as innocence itthe fair competition, in our own markets, of their own security, they give currency to self. The anaconda, once wrapped about those who buy our products, and thus they theoretical opinions which they cannot but lite victim, does not arouse the fated beast see must damage others at a distance, withmanufactures, where they have been receiv. out sufficient foresight to perceive the reaction of their own mischief on themselves, nient as it is sure. Such is the fate, fellowlike a silly boy who sets fire to a neighbor's haystack, and flying to his father's house, feels that he is safe when the door closes, until the lurid flame licks its hot tongue their connection with the South. This has against his own bed curtain. The North is drawn to them an immense population from full of these shallow philosophers, a famous New Yorker at their head. Of these men you, stand up for your rights, and through on upon a tide of wonderful prosperity .- there seems to be no hope except from the Meanwhile, they have forgotten the hands actual experiment of their schemes. If the that fed them, and after having refused to first class labor under an incurable malady, listen to the complaints of the South, they like disease of the heart, wherein the pahave come to feel for her a contempt which tient can't be cured, the other labor under brain fever which nothing can ours but the larget and the blister. If the Union is dison the floor of Congress. In the halls of solved, we answer for it, Mr. Seward will Congress-common council chamber-as in a short time be a much wiser man, with much cure as theirs, a representative of a very changed opinions. Let the Union remain as madly bent as they now are, on universal emancination.

But let us look more directly into the

face of the danger before us. A citizen of the North has been brought ferward by a party at the North as Candi date for the Presidency, on the undisguised, nay, the avowed ground, of his opposition effrontery of the highwayman who rifles his to slavery. A great political organization. known as the Black Republican party, basin the face. Tis true these things have od upon the theory that the negro is the equal of the white man, had chosen Abradid not "establish justice," they did not ham I incoln as their candidate for the I're-"promote the general welfare," unless just sidency. The election has just been decidtice consists in taking away the profits of ed. A majority of votes has been given for

one party in a firm to give it to the other this man.

Now, what does Mr. Lincoln intend? gain of the greater number at the cost of Hear his own language: "I believe." he says, "this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that It is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates shall push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States.

GREEN

dust, unless the South has the spirit to de- a Southern State, m fend them, if need be, even to the death. kind to engraft slave kind to engraft slave State! The suggest mischievous misrepract upon a factious their own impertment intermedia the business of other people point which this extract reveals is fire coin's abandonment to that false opinio which the whole Abelition agitation founded. He tells us again, "that he he alayery as much as any Abolittonist.

We care not to prove that Mr. Lincoln would join hands with such a man as sonn

slaveholding State—it is enough for us to for know that he is in full concert with what the Black Republicana themselves would e consider as the respectable and conservative what God guards in the part of their own party. Hear, then, what a sacred right. "Thou shalt not covet two of the highest authorities among them neighbor's " " man servant, nor resolutely here. [Washington.] . . Meanwhile, all good omens are ours. The work cannot stop. Quickened by the trimmph now at hand, (the Presidential election,) state of things, the daughters of South Curwith a Republican President in power State after State, quitting the condition of

a territory and spurning slavery, will be

welcomed into our plural unit, and joining

hands together will become a belt of fire

Here, then, fellow-citizens, are the purposes of this party so plainly avowed that none may doubt them. Here is a Presi- tion soon be presented: What shall the Stal dent elected to carry out these purposes. by unnecessary constriction, until its wasted breath makes its destruction us convecitizens, which our Abolition enemies, (longer to call them brethren would be a bitter rony,) design for us. And yet we, poor simple souls, are to wait for "overt acts!" As sharers with you, in the obligations and the destinies of South Carolina, we say to you, through your votes, let our beloved ommonwealth declare herself dissevered from all political connection with men who have "broken the covenant."

The Constitution you have striven to keep secred, but the States of the North have trampled it in the dust. It was established "to promote justice." Abolitionism has under its protection robbed the South annually of hundreds of thousands. continue, and he, with all his disciples, will and would use it to rob the South of property worth four hundred millions of dollars. It was established "to seenre domestie tranquility." What is the domestic tran-quility which Abolitionism secures? Look at the secret emissaries prowling about Southern homes and plantations. Look at the arms placed in the hands of slaves to lestroy their masters, and their masters' families. Look at the poison (with a flendish and cowardly malignity) put into the hands of the same deluded creatures, for the same neferious purpose. Fellow-citizens, what mean the patrol and vigilance committees, the gallows, and the halters, which at this strange crisis have of late so often figured in Southern scenes? These are parts of the "domestic tranquility" you owe to the North. Why is it now that almost every man, young and old, is daily handling arms? Why are the ministers of the Gospel, a class of men at the South, who keep aloof from party politics, registered on the rolls of Minute Men, and addressing their fellow-citizens? Is it not the simple truth that under the Constitution our "do mestic transmility" has been invaded and at this strange crisis have of late so often mestic transmility" has been invaded, and and be that a tyrranical, prescriptive party, full of But he bed pride, folly and insolence, have, as they predicted, "assumed the Government," with

the fell purpose to lay that tranquility at detected. I last in absolute rains?

We despise Abolitionism—for it is most then looking flagrant injustice. It proposes to circumthe gallery, vent us, and then by the power of numbers. to deprive us of our lawful property-possessions many of them derived from the very men who established the independence of the United States.

Brown to carry fire and bloodshed into

have proclaimed. One of them is a Sena- | maidserrant' It assumes to understand relitor from New York. Senator Seward says:

"Free labor has at last apprehended its rights and its destiny, and is organizing it rights and its destiny, and is organizing it roughly and its destiny. The solutionists encourage him to run self to assume the government of the Republic. It will be reafter meet you boldly and at last." The tiradra against slaveholders -not for abuse of their relationline as mas-It has driven you back in California and Kansas; it will invade you soon in Dela ware, Maryland, Virginia, Missohri and Texas." "The interests of the whole race thority of the Bible, in withdrawing from Texas." "The interests of the whole race demand universal emancipation. Whether the consummation shall be allowed to take effect with needful and wise precautions against sudden change, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to do of all honor. And they that have believe cide." The other representative of this party is a Senator from Massachusetts. In speaking of what he calls the stare oligar chy, he says: "Surely, then, in its retreat, smarting under the indignation of an aroused people, and the concurring judgment of the civilized world, it must die; it may be as a poisoned rat dies, of rage, in its hole. Meanwhile, all good omens are ours. The cide." The other representative of this ing masters, let them not despise them, bedering about questions and strifes of words whereof cometh envy, strife, railing, evil posing that gain is godliness! from such

When Southern States separate from North-eru ones, on the ground of their Abolitan. about the slave States, in which slavery must ism, they will be doing it under the highest To you, eltizons of Greenville, in

do ! Shall she remain in a Union thus at-As a wary man, intent on their accomplish, tended with danger and dishonor, "to be girt ment, and with a stubbornness which the about by a belt of fire," or driven "to die madness of his own party cannot bend so like a poisoned out in its hole?" Or shall she as to hurry his Administration into any assume her unquestionable independence. even the most torpid at the South, he will shall be prepared fur it, luto a new confedmove on with a cold steadiness of purpose eracy with them! Such a Government must many such, are in the ranks of Northern towards the projected end. He and Se- be formed, for it cannot be that the South ward and other leaders of the party are ern portion of the present United Statestoo wise to be betrayed into any action the finest country in the world-is destined which would offend those who are tame or to be sacrificed to the Utopian scheines of and called no witness in his defence. of such. They utter and echo the veriest has no "overt acts" before the final spring, are forming new plans for Providence, and uttering their follies as predictions.

Men of Greenville, show yourselves men.

Many of you are Baptists. They know the relation which the churches and associations ustain to each other. The churches are the smaller bodies, and the associations are the arger; yet the churches make the association, and if at any time an association about interfere with the rights of a church, that moment that church would secone. Just so here; the States have formed the General Government, and the moment that Government invades, directly or indirectly, the rights of a State, that moment such a State owes it to herself to throw off the edious

yranny. Such, fellow-citizens, is the position of South Carolina. Self-respect, honor, the safety of our wives, our children, and our slaves themselves, whose well being is inseparably connected with the welfare of their masters, all conspire to orge you to sustain the State in the high position which, if she s true to herself, she must assume. As your fellow citizens, we shall be grievously disappointed if you do not make common cause with us. The negro is not your equal, uness the Bible be untrue, or you prove your selves unworthy of the name of free men. The Abelitionists are not our masters, and though they have "axioned the Govern-ment," yet they cannot exercise it over you without your hibmission. Men of Greenville, will you submit?

JAMES C. FURMAN. THOS. S. ARTHUR, WM. H. CAMPBELL, WM. M. THOMAS.

A GRANGER HIME.—It was some ten or fifteen years ago that a country min-

had passed, and the widow began to regard him more as a friend and bene factor than a servant, and was not sor by to observe her daughter's growing affection, which appeared to be reciprotented. One evening in November, 1812, being detained longer than usual by business at Walespool, Nawton set out about six o'clock to walk home to Oakfield. It was an exceedingly dark night, and he never readled home swin. departure from it, by two men named forc, as a digestive process, forch, as a digestive process, forch, as a digestive process, ficult, if it is the most rapid violents, an offenes then puni-hable with death. At the frial at the assizes be was pronounced guilty, on the testi be was pronounced guilty, on the testi-mony of these two persons, which was clear, positive and consistent through-it is in every hour's power; and out, sentenced to be hanged, and left for execution. He employed no counsel, less use of it, because, as Baron says, and called no witness in his defence, he does not write, then he ought to he

their evidence has appeared plain and conclusive, and my most solemn protestations of innocence could avail me nothing. I have called no witnesses to character, and apon such evidence. The large could pronounce no other vestical. I blame them not. From my soul, too, I forgive these men upon whose false festimony I have been convicted. But, my lord, I protest mest solemnly before this court, before your tordship, and shove all, before that God in whose presence I must shortly appear, I am guiltless of the crime for which I am about to suffer. I have produced no nesses are men of respectability, and about to suffer. I have produced no one to speak in my behalf. I'wo years one to speak in my behalf. I wo years have scarcely passed since I came into this country an entire stranger. I have made no acquaintance here, beyond the houselfold in which I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, honestly and well. Al hough I dare not hope, and do not wish that my life should be spared, jet it is my devont and carnest desire that the stain of this cine may not rest main to the time. crime may not rest upon my hame. I devently hope that my good mietress and her kind and excellent daughter, may yet be convinced that they have not nourished and befrieuded a highway rubber. Thave, therefore, in humble devotion, offered a prayer to heaven, I believe it has been heard and accorded. devotion, offered a prayer to heaven, I believe it has been heard and accepted. I tenture to assert that if I am innocent of the carne for which I suffer, the grant for one generation at least, will not cover my grave. My local, I await your senience without a mormur, and I devouly pray that all who hear me now, may reach of their sins and stept at in heaven.

Numerous attempts have, from time to time, been made by some persons who a man in the are still alive, and others who have pass-

nd thus, day after morning and evendestroyed; and he age. Exercise is a hysicians tell us, for everybody knows

> ice, wanted some whisky; it could be obtained only u, wrote himself an order, he fris own name, to which b. was attached. Ho prehe drug store of a gantle-bough unrecognized by an old acquaintance. did you get to be a of a doctor." "Why. D, to your name for, was caught : be the best of it. look, and meeknat's for Mighty got the whisky.

execution. He employed no counsel, and called no witness in his defence, but upon being asked by the judge in the usual form if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? he made in anbatance the following extraordinary speech:

"My lord, it is evident all I-should which he was to dispel his ignorance, namely; by writing on it. It is in this yield to make the ought to had anything to such neglect. It is in this view that we have to understand the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the responsibility of a grantmether, functing the usual form if he had anything to well known author, that he was ignorance and the following extraordinary faculties to compensate for such neglect. It is in this view that we have the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the responsibility of a grantmether, functing the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the responsibility of a grantmether, functing the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continental, discharged in the complaint of a graphing the old continents, and the complaint of a graphing the old continents, and the complaint of a graphing the old continents, and the complaint of a graphing the old continents, and the complaint of a graphing the old continents, and the complaint of a graphing the old con

It is from the same point f view that Sie William Hamilton used to him